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Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 28 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of resolution 1701 (2006) committed in July 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 28 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July 2014	0800	From within occupied Palestinian territory at point B50-1, opposite the town of Marun al-Ra's, 14 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence and installed concertina wire over a distance of 200 metres between the technical fence and the Blue Line, without crossing the latter. They departed into occupied territory at 1315 hours.
	1400	Israeli enemy forces used an excavator to clear grasses along the technical fence in the Marwahin area, near point B26-2. The arm of the excavator extended over the technical fence and the Blue Line into Lebanese territory. The violation was confirmed by the team of international observers.
2 July 2014	0815 1200	Inside occupied Palestinian territory at point BP10, on the roads along the technical fence, the Israeli enemy used an excavator to clear ditches adjacent to the technical fence, without crossing the Blue Line. The arm of the excavator crossed the technical fence.
	1500	While the civilian Samir Dhiyab was grazing his livestock at the Hasan gate, in the locality of Birkat Ba'thanil, the herd strayed south of the line of withdrawal. Israeli enemy forces took one animal, which was subsequently returned.
3 July 2014	1700	In Labbunah – Jall al-'Alam, from within occupied Palestinian territory, Israeli enemy forces assaulted a Lebanese Army unit, throwing stones, shouting abuse and making obscene and provocative gestures. The Lebanese unit had been conducting a routine patrol along the Blue Line using a military vehicle.
4 July 2014	1830	Near Birkat al-Naqqar, within the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli enemy patrol seized 79 head of goats belonging to the civilian Qasim Zahra. The goats were returned on 5 July 2014 through the Hasan 2 Gate outside the town of Kafr Shuba.
5 July 2014	1145	Outside Shab'a town, in the locality of Ra's Wadi Hawrana, an Israeli enemy patrol crossed the line of withdrawal and attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the shepherd Mahir Hamdan along with his herd, which he was grazing. They were unsuccessful, as the subject fled in the opposite direction. The incident was witnessed by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). At 1335 hours, the enemy patrol departed into the occupied Shab'a Farms.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 July 2014	0910 1630	Within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ramiyah between points BP11-1 and BP10-2-1, the Israeli enemy used a jackhammer mounted on an excavator to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the device crossed the fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
	1005	On the outskirts of Kafr Shuba town, a six-person Israeli enemy patrol crossed the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 75 metres and attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the Syrian shepherd Husam Ukashah, who had been grazing his herd. A member of the patrol then fired into the air. The shepherd fled towards Kafr Shuba town, and the enemy patrol withdrew towards the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	2125 2155	From its position at the Duhayrah Gate, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory at random.
7 July 2014	0730 1630	Within Palestinian territory, opposite points BP10-2 and BP11-1, the Israeli enemy used a jackhammer mounted on an excavator to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the device crossed the fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
8 July 2014	1600	While Israeli enemy forces were using an excavator to clear grasses between the technical fence and the Blue Line opposite Yarun town, between points B45 and B46, the arm of the digger crossed the Blue Line by about one metre for half a minute and uprooted a small tree within Lebanese territory.
10 July 2014	1549	From their position at Hadab, Israeli enemy forces fired several rounds that landed in Lebanese territory south of Yarun, some 70 metres from the Blue Line.
11 July 2014	0700 0745	From their position at Hadab, Israeli enemy forces fired 21 155-mm rifle rounds that landed on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba town, in the locality of Sawwanah, within Lebanese territory.
12 July 2014	0730	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising four Hummer vehicles approached from within occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Killa – Fatimah Gate 5. Seven soldiers stepped out and trained their weapons on Lebanese territory. At 0810 hours, they withdrew into occupied territory.
	2310	From 2310 hours on 12 July until 0015 hours on 13 July, Israeli enemy forces fired 25 155-mm shells towards Lebanese territory. 18 shells landed north and south of Zibqin town. The remaining seven landed on the outskirts of Sham' town – Tayr Harfa, between Abu Sanduf hill and Dahr al-Dab'ah.
13 July 2014	1150 1350	Within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b between points B30 and B30-1, the Israeli enemy used an excavator to repair the dirt road. The arm of the excavator crossed the technical fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
14 July 2014	0040 0130	From their positions at Tall al-Manarah and Birkat Risha, Israeli enemy forces fired 25 shells, which landed in the locality of Jubb Suwayd between the towns of Majdal Zun and Mansuri. They also fired six flares over Haniyah and Amiriyah, within Lebanese territory.
	1230 1300	In the surroundings of Ruwaysat al-Alam, opposite Kafr Shuba town, some 15 Israeli enemy soldiers surveyed the area opposite without crossing the Blue Line.
	2230	The Israeli enemy bombarded the outskirts of the towns of Qalilah and Ma'liyah towns, within Lebanese territory, firing 31 shells, 25 of which were explosive and six flares.
15 July 2014	1320	While on patrol, a team of the Observer Group Lebanon spotted three soldiers of the enemy Israeli Army and an AIL Storm vehicle at the point having the coordinates Q:737530-N:3680950, near point TP35 – Udaysah. One of the soldiers trained his rifle on the team for 30 seconds using laser sights.
	2245 2255	From within the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired two flare shells over observation point OP3 of the Indian contingent, near the Lebanese Army position on the outskirts of Shab'a town, locality of Saddanah, within Lebanese territory.
16 July 2014	2145	The Israeli enemy fired three flare shells over the localities of Saddanah and Rus, on the outskirts of the towns of Shab'a and Habbariyah, within Lebanese territory.
17 July 2014	0945 1630	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Rumaysh and near point TP16 (Wadi Sa'sa'), the Israeli enemy used an excavator and a truck to repair the dirt road. The arm of the excavator crossed the technical fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
18 July 2014	1410	On the outskirts of Kafr Shuba town, near Birkat al-Naqqar, an Israeli enemy patrol crossed the line of withdrawal by a distance of some 50 metres in a vain attempt to abduct the shepherd As'ad Hamdan. They took his herd of some 120 head of goats into occupied territory. At 1600 hours, the enemy released the herd and the owner retrieved it.
20 July 2014	–	In the locality of Wazzani, a Lebanese Army patrol found a projectile of an unknown type and calibre that had been fired from occupied territory. The projectile made a 10-centimetre hole in the wall of a barn belonging to Ahmad Khalid Diyab. The remains of two 155-mm flare shells were found at the same location, near the barn.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
21 July 2014	0900 1640	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, between points B37 and B39 opposite the town of Rumaysh, the Israeli enemy used three wheeled bulldozers, two excavators and a steamroller to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of one of the excavators crossed the technical fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
	1630	While an Israeli enemy patrol was travelling within occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road, a soldier fired his personal weapon at the house of the civilian Muhammad Ahmad, within Lebanese territory. Three bullets hit the house; only material damage was caused.
22 July 2014	1330 1400	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy used two excavators and three bulldozers to repair the dirt road between points B37 and B38, opposite the town of Rumaysh. They were protected by a Merkava tank, which trained its gun on a Lebanese Army patrol.
23 July 2014	0930	While a shepherd was grazing his herd of some 120 head of goats on the outskirts of Shab'a town – Jabal al-Shahl, near observation point OP2 of the Indian contingent, an Israeli enemy patrol opened fire on the herd near the line of withdrawal and took possession of it. At 1030 hours, they released the herd, which returned into Lebanese territory.
28 July 2014	1030 1600	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b between points BP12-1 and BP13, the Israeli enemy used an excavator and a truck to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the excavator crossed the fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
29 July 2014	2030	On the outskirts of Shab'a town, near observation point OP4 of the Indian contingent of UNIFIL, an Israeli enemy patrol crossed the line of withdrawal by some 20 metres and abducted the shepherd Isma'il Nab'ah. The latter had been awaiting the return of his herd, which had been seized by enemy forces at 1230 hours on the same date. He was released on 30 July 2014 at 2250 hours at Ra's al-Naqurah.
	0830 1620	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, the Israeli enemy used an excavator and a truck to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the excavator crossed the fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
	2140 2142	From its position at the Zar'it barracks, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army positions of Tarbikha and Jabal Balat.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
30 July 2014	0800 0900	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, the Israeli enemy used an excavator to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the excavator crossed the technical fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
	0930	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Aytarun between points BP23-1 and B65, the Israeli enemy used a wheeled bulldozer; two excavators, one of which was mounted with a jackhammer; and two steamrollers to repair the dirt road along the technical fence. The arm of the excavator with the jackhammer crossed the technical fence several times, without crossing the Blue Line.
	1500 1524	Israeli enemy forces used an excavator to clear grasses around the technical fence opposite the town of Aytarun, between points B53 and BP24. The arm of the excavator crossed the Blue Line four times.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 July 2014	2235	From its position off Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds, some 400 metres from the coastline.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 July 2014	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1230 hours over Naqurah.
2 July 2014	0545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, Jubayl, Kasrawan and Matn before leaving at 1400 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Zahlah and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
3 July 2014	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1425 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 July 2014	2040	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Lebanese regional waters off Ra's al-Naqurah, releasing decoy flares.
7 July 2014	2100 2140	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace. They circled over Lebanese regional waters off Ra's al-Naqurah, releasing decoy flares.
8 July 2014	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. It circled over Juniyah, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1000 hours over the sea off Juniyah heading west.
9 July 2014	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hasbayya and Marj Uyun before leaving on 10 July 2014 at 1755 hours over Ra's al-Naqurah.
10 July 2014	0025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0340 hours over Rumaysh.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy firefighting planes violated Lebanese airspace, entering off Markaba.
11 July 2014	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving on 12 July 2014 at 0810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 July 2014	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Sidon, Tyre and Nabatiyah before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2145 hours over Naqurah.
14 July 2014	1615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
15 July 2014	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving on 16 July 2014 at 0815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
16 July 2014	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1910 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2055 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving on 17 July 2014 at 0815 hours over Kafr Killa.
17 July 2014	1855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 July 2014	1440	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2235 hours over Kafr Killa.
19 July 2014	0530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2025 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving on 20 July 2014 at 0200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
20 July 2014	0150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1710 hours over Naqurah.
	1530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1930 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1930 hours over Kafr Killa.
21 July 2014	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Riyaq before leaving at 2035 hours over Naqurah.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Riyaq before leaving on 22 July 2014 at 0300 hours over Naqurah.
22 July 2014	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil, Riyaq and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving on 23 July 2014 at 1330 hours over Kafr Killa.
23 July 2014	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving on 24 July 2014 at 0715 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 July 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over all regions of the South before leaving at 0920 hours over Naqurah.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Shikka, Juniyah, Al-Arz, Baalbek, Riyaq, Hirmil and Tripoli before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Naqurah.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek, Riyaq and the South before leaving on 25 July 2014 at 1430 hours over Kafr Killa.
25 July 2014	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2015 hours over Rumaysh.
	1845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving on 26 July 2014 at 0800 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Hirmil, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1430 hours over Kafr Killa.
26 July 2014	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving on 27 July 2012 at 0515 hours over Kafr Killa.
27 July 2014	0325	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1315 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving on 28 July 2014 at 0815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
28 July 2014	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1715 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving on 29 July 2014 at 2145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 July 2014	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the districts of Kasrawan, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
	2125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Nabatiyah, Jazzin, Hasbayya and Marj Uyun before leaving on 30 July 2014 at 1515 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
30 July 2014	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving on 31 July 2014 at 0310 hours over Rumaysh.
	1040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Rumaysh.
31 July 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Rumaysh.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving on 1 August 2014 at 0750 hours over Rumaysh.

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Letter dated 5 September 2014 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia and on any impediments to the delivery of such assistance in accordance with paragraph 23 of Security Council resolution 2111 (2013) (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) **Oh** Joon
Chair
Security Council Committee pursuant to
resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009)
concerning Somalia and Eritrea

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Annex

Letter dated 25 August 2014 from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator addressed to the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

In accordance with paragraph 23 of Security Council resolution 2111 (2013), I have the honour to transmit the report on the implementation of paragraphs 22 and 24 and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia (see enclosure).

The humanitarian community working in Somalia wishes to advise that, as with the previous eight reports, it maintains the definition of "implementing partner" pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1916 (2010), which is as follows:

> "Implementing partner" — a non-governmental organization (NGO) or community-based organization that has undergone due diligence to establish its bona fides by a United Nations agency or another NGO and that reports when requested to the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia on mitigation measures. Implementing partners have the following characteristics:
>
> (a) The organization is part of the consolidated appeals process for Somalia (or the Common Humanitarian Fund process); and/or
>
> (b) The organization is represented in a cluster's "3W matrix" (*Who* does *What* and *Where*).

I remain available should you have any questions about the content of the report or need further clarification on the humanitarian situation in Somalia.

(*Signed*) Valerie **Amos**
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs
and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Enclosure

Report of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Introduction

1. The report is the second submission pursuant to Security Council resolution 2111 (2013), the resolution succeeding resolutions 1972 (2011), 1916 (2010) and 2060 (2012), in which the Council established the reporting requirement, and the ninth submission in total pursuant to those resolutions. The Council, in paragraph 23 of resolution 2111 (2013), requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to provide an update by 20 September 2014 on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia and impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, through the support of United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations having observer status with the General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

2. The report covers the period from February 2014 to August 2014. It focuses primarily on the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected people in areas under the control, or influence, of Al-Shabaab, which was listed, pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1844 (2008) by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea on 12 April 2010.

3. As in the previous eight reports (S/2010/372, S/2010/580, S/2011/125, S/2011/694, S/2012/546, S/2012/856, S/2013/415 and S/2014/177), the present report outlines constraints to humanitarian access and operational implications, and mitigation measures established to address the politicization, misuse and misappropriation of humanitarian assistance. The report is based on information gathered in a survey of relevant humanitarian organizations active in Somalia and information from the Risk Management Unit in the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Somalia.

Humanitarian situation

4. According to assessment findings by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, issued on 2 September 2014, over 1 million people in Somalia face acute food insecurity, an increase of 20 per cent from 857,000 people six months earlier. As many as 218,000 acutely malnourished children under the age of 5 require emergency nutritional supplements, access to clean water and better hygiene; 43,800 children are so severely malnourished that they are at risk of death if they do not receive medical treatment and therapeutic food. This significant deterioration of the humanitarian situation is due to drought, continued conflict, restricted flow of commercial goods into areas affected by military operations and surging food prices. Drought conditions were present in southern, central and north-eastern Somalia from July 2014, and overall rainfall recorded was less than half of normal levels during the Gu, the main April-June rainy season. This brings the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance or livelihood support to over 3 million, including an estimated 1.1 million people internally displaced by recurrent droughts, floods and conflict. About 79,000 people have been displaced by insecurity since March 2014, following the start of

the joint Somali National Army-African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) military operations against Al-Shabaab. The majority have not yet returned to their place of origin. Similarly, Somali refugees have not been able to return to areas affected by the military offensive, despite a tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 between Somalia, Kenya and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in support of voluntary return of refugees. However, over 21,000 Somalis have been deported from Saudi Arabia since February 2014 as part of a crackdown on illegal immigrants. Another 400 Somalis were deported from Nairobi to Mogadishu following a security operation that started in April.

5. The outbreak of measles has persisted, with around 6,000 suspected cases reported between January and July, more than double the number of cases in the same period in 2013. Despite intensive vaccination campaigns, which have slowed the spread of polio, four new cases of wild polio virus were confirmed this year, bringing the number of those affected to 198 since the outbreak began in May 2013, most of them children. If drought conditions persist, the already high incidences of diarrhoea and other diseases are likely to increase, as people are forced to resort to unsafe water sources.

6. Violence and conflict continue to take a heavy toll on civilians, mainly in southern and central Somalia. In May and June, around 1,200 weapon-related injuries were treated in eight hospitals in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Mudug and Baidoa, with more than 100 deaths reported.

7. Humanitarian access remains difficult as high levels of insecurity prevail in most districts of southern and central Somalia. Access to the newly recovered towns Bulo Burto and Maxaas in Hiraan, Ceel Bur in Galgaduud, Waajid and Xudur in Bakool and War-Sheekh in Middle Shabelle have relied heavily on air services because of road blockages by Al-Shabaab. While most newly recovered areas can be accessed by air, humanitarian aviation services are very expensive, unreliable and unsustainable.

Security situation

8. The security situation in Somalia remains volatile, reducing the ability of humanitarian actors to access people in need. An estimated 1,500 violent incidents were reported in the first six months of 2014, a 7 per cent increase compared with the same period in 2013. The increase is attributed to the surge in attacks by non-State armed actors and the launch of the military offensive in southern and central Somalia. During the reporting period, Banadir (Mogadishu), Bakool, Bay, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle and parts of Middle Shabelle were the regions affected most by conflict. Al-Shabaab continued to carry out attacks with improvised explosive devices, grenades and suicide bombings that target civilians and Government installations, particularly in Mogadishu. These incidents included military operations, active hostilities, civil unrest and other violence against civilians. As a result of insecurity, 5 aid workers were killed, 5 were injured and 12 were abducted. In April, two United Nations colleagues were killed in Galkacyo town in north-eastern Somalia.

Humanitarian response, access constraints and operational implications

9. Delivering aid remains extremely difficult in Somalia, especially in areas under the control of Al-Shabaab. Assistance continues to be delivered through local partners in these areas, as agencies are not able to operate directly. Territorial gains through military action by Somali and AMISOM security forces have not translated into safe and predictable road access. Al-Shabaab continues to block the roads to the newly recovered towns of Maaxas and Bulo Burto in Hiraan, Warsheik in Middle Shabelle, Xudur and Waajid in Bakool and Ceel-Buur in Galgaduud, preventing supplies of basic commodities. Humanitarian partners have only been able to access these locations by air, limiting interventions to the health and water sectors. Airfields and airstrips in these towns are generally of poor quality and too small for larger cargo aircraft to land. A new medium-sized (4-5 tons) cargo aircraft operation, funded by the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund, was launched in August to support the costly air delivery of humanitarian supplies to most of these locations. Advocacy efforts are ongoing with the Somali National Armed Forces and AMISOM to secure vital road access and supply routes.

10. Al-Shabaab and other armed groups continue their attempts to control aid delivery. In March, suspected members of Al-Shabaab abducted and still hold a United Nations third party contractor who was heading a polio programme in Liimaale village of the Buur Hakaba district of the Bay region. The motive behind the abduction is reportedly linked with Al-Shabaab's belief that the polio campaign teams are spies. In May, suspected Al-Shabaab fighters ambushed a relief food aid convoy 12 km south-east of Baidoa, killing soldiers escorting the relief convoy. With regard to other armed groups, in June, militiamen briefly disrupted food distributions in the Matabaan district of the Hiraan region by erecting a roadblock to the village's outpatient therapeutic programme. In July, a group of armed elements allegedly allied with the Interim Juba Administration looted food aid from a distribution site in the Farjano neighbourhood of Kismayo. The incident happened shortly after distribution of the food, which was donated by the Omani Red Crescent to internally displaced persons, had begun. Civilians were also reportedly involved in the looting. Also in July, armed groups temporarily held 11 tons of food along the Mogadishu-Mahaday road destined to assist 878 people in Mahaday town in Middle Shabelle and surrounding areas. The food was recovered by the transporter after one week and distributed in Mahaday. In another similar incident in the same month, 37 tons of food destined to Aawdhegle town in Lower Shabelle along the Mogadishu-Marka road to assist 2,952 people was seized and only recovered by the transporter after two weeks. The total consignment was fully recovered and distributed in the intended areas.

11. Between January and June, the humanitarian community recorded 40 incidents of bureaucratic restrictions by local authorities in south and central Somalia, as well as the semi-autonomous regional state of Puntland. The incidents included multiple registration requirements, including registration fees, arbitrary taxation, deduction of project funds ostensibly for monitoring and evaluation, and embargoes on road transportation of relief items. Targeted advocacy efforts to address the bureaucratic constraints continue to be undertaken by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the NGO Consortium at different levels.

12. Humanitarian response remains significantly underfunded. As at mid-August, the Somalia 2014 appeal was only 30 per cent funded, leaving a gap of $658 million. In view of the critical food security situation in May, a three-month operational plan budgeted at $60 million was developed, focusing on the most urgent life-saving activities required from June to August. In July, Under-Secretary-General Valerie Amos allocated $20 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to boost life-saving relief work in Somalia, the largest single allocation to a country for underfunded emergencies this year. Somalia also received $1.45 million from the CERF rapid response window to urgently vaccinate 520,000 children against measles. Despite these efforts and the reprioritization exercise, funding has remained frustratingly low.

13. Notwithstanding, the extremely challenging operational environment and severe funding shortfall, humanitarian organizations continued to provide assistance to people in need. In 2014, food assistance and livelihood support had been provided to 1.4 million people as at mid-August, while 97,000 children had received nutritional services. An estimated 500,000 people were provided with access to safe water; 160,000 people gained access to improved latrines; and 315,000 people benefited from hygiene promotion packages. In addition, more than 4 million children were vaccinated against polio and measles and 500,000 people received essential health services. An estimated 232,000 school learners were given education support; 15,000 displaced people received emergency assistance packages and household items, including plastic sheeting, blankets and mattresses; and some 54,000 were provided with transitional shelter. About 4,400 survivors of violations received psychosocial support, while more than 380 children formerly associated with armed groups were reintegrated. This response included vital food, health, water, sanitation and hygiene and nutrition supplies provided to people in towns affected by the military offensive and delivered by air cargo flights.

Risk mitigation measures

14. Humanitarian organizations continue to strengthen efforts to identify and detect risks, evaluate the capacity of implementing partners and track programmes with stronger reporting and auditing tools to ensure delivery of critical, life-saving programmes.

15. The Risk Management Unit continued to support the United Nations country team by conducting risk assessments of actual or proposed United Nations partner entities. The Unit assessments highlight specific risk types associated with such partners (such as fiduciary, programme, integrity, and reputational), and contain tailored recommendations designed to help agencies to address or mitigate those risks. In addition to conducting risk assessments, the Offices of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator also continue to promote risk management dialogue, and to provide ad hoc risk management guidance to United Nations agencies, donors and NGOs. The Unit continues to develop and update its Contract Information System (CIMS) database, to enable the sharing of contract and risk-related information between United Nations agencies. The CIMS database holds information contributed by the Unit and 14 United Nations agencies on more than 2,000 contractors and suppliers to the United Nations in Somalia. The value of contracts captured in CIMS is in excess of $3.56 billion. In addition, the Unit uploaded the Interpol list of wanted persons (Somalia), and is continuing to update a searchable list of

individuals and organizations that have been identified in the reports of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group on Somalia.

16. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, which manages the Common Humanitarian Fund, incorporated a four-pillar accountability framework into the Fund's prioritization and selection of projects through different stages of project implementation, including reporting, audits and monitoring requirements. The Fund database, an online project management tool, contains overall risk levels of implementing partners based on scorings from partner capacity assessments, audit reports, monitoring and credible external sources. These performance-based partner prioritization tools were implemented for the Fund's first standard allocation in 2014. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs shares information on partners with the Unit in efforts to promote streamlined risk management approaches in Somalia.

17. While improved monitoring mechanisms have helped detect risks, recovering misappropriated funds and seeking justice for criminal activity are other great challenges that partners are actively working to address.

Impact of paragraphs 21 to 24 of resolution 2111 (2013)

18. Paragraph 22 of resolution 2111 (2013) provides that, until 25 October 2014, the obligations imposed on Member States in paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia. While organizations surveyed for the present report did not explicitly comment on the impact of paragraphs 21 to 24 of resolution 2111 (2013) on their ability to implement programmes, the non-renewal of the humanitarian exemption would result in delays in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in areas controlled by non-State armed groups.

Conclusion

19. Conditions in Somalia today are disturbingly similar to the pre-famine period in 2010 when the combination of reduced humanitarian access, insecurity, increase in the commodity prices and two consecutive failed rainy seasons led to Somalia's devastating crisis. Humanitarian partners continue to work despite great challenges, but urgently require improved security and access and increased and flexible funding to effectively assist 3.1 million Somalis.

20. In order to be able to continue to deliver humanitarian assistance, concerted efforts have also been made in the last six months to strengthen monitoring systems and streamline risk mitigation strategies and methodologies among NGOs, the United Nations and donors. The detection of aid misuse has increased and indicates enhanced monitoring and risk management.

21. In the light of the above, the Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator invites the Security Council to renew the humanitarian exemption provided in paragraph 22 of resolution 2111 (2013).